Sidney Ground Water Monitoring and Remediation Fact Sheet: March 2008

Update on Sub-Slab Sampling and Mitigation Systems

SUMMARY

Based on guidance from the New York State Department of Health (DOH) and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), Amphenol has been conducting below foundation or "sub-slab" sampling in the village of Sidney for the past three years. Sampling is designed to determine if soil vapor resulting from ground water coming from the plant property could affect indoor air in homes and buildings, a condition known as soil vapor intrusion. Sub-slab vapor is air in soil below the foundations of structures.

Soil vapor samples were analyzed for various volatile organic compounds (VOCs), including trichloroethylene (TCE) and perchloroethylene (PCE). Test results in the majority of homes sampled indicate that soil vapor from beneath the basement floor contained no detectable levels of TCE or PCE, or were below levels that might significantly affect indoor air.

At properties where TCE underneath foundations exceed levels approved by DOH and DEC for this project, Amphenol took the most conservative approach and offered homeowners a soil vapor mitigation system. The system captures soil vapor before it enters a building and vents it above the roof. Mitigation systems have been installed at nine properties.

PREVIOUS SAMPLING

Testing results from sampling conducted under roadways in December 2004 and February 2005 showed that VOCs in ground water and soil vapor were not detectable or were below the DOH and DEC approved levels for sub-slab vapor for this project in the majority of the study area. Other parts of the study area showed levels of VOCs above the DOH and DEC approved levels for this project, requiring further evaluation.

In the vicinity of the former Oneonta Oil site, higher levels of VOCs were detected. Amphenol believes these data indicate a separate source of VOCs unrelated to its operations. Amphenol has notified the DOH, DEC and village of Sidney officials of this conclusion.

Following DOH and DEC guidance, Amphenol conducted additional sampling at individual properties beginning at individual properties nearest to the Amphenol site in March 2005.

ONGOING MONITORING

Amphenol continues to monitor soil vapor throughout the sampling area, north and northwest of our Delaware Street plant. This work is being done at selected properties during the 2008 heating season. Periodic monitoring of ground water wells is also being conducted. This monitoring is necessary to allow ongoing evaluation of existing treatment systems, and to determine seasonal impacts on ground water and soil vapor data.

HISTORY

Ground water sampling beginning in the early 1980s determined that VOCs, primarily TCE and PCE, had affected the quality of shallow ground water on the Amphenol site. TCE is used as a cleaning solvent in Amphenol's facility; PCE is no longer used.

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VOCs are a class of chemicals that are also used in many products commonly found in most homes and evaporate into the air under normal conditions.

It has been determined that under certain conditions, VOCs can travel through the subsurface soil and ground water as vapors. These vapors may potentially move up into nearby buildings, affecting indoor air.

ONGOING CLEANUP

Collection and treatment of contaminated ground water on the Amphenol site has been underway since the early 1990s.

Amphenol, in cooperation with Honeywell, the former site owner, currently operates two shallow and deep ground water recovery and treatment systems on plant property. These systems are monitored consistent with DEC requirements and results are routinely reported to DEC and the village of Sidney.

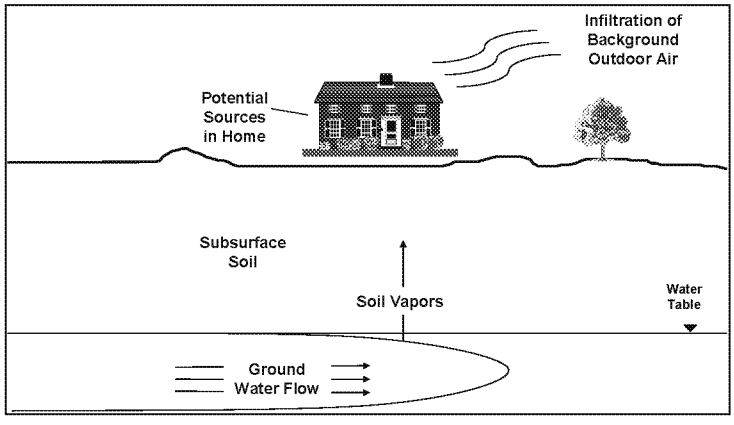
Total VOC concentrations at ground water monitoring wells near the plant have decreased between 41 percent and 96 percent since onsite ground water remediation efforts began.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY COMPLIES WITH STATE DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

The village of Sidney's water supply is monitored regularly and complies with New York State drinking water standards, as VOC levels are well below state drinking water standards.

THREE FACTORS AFFECT INDOOR AIR:

Outdoor Air, Home Sources and Subsurface Conditions



Indoor air can be affected by many factors that are a part of our everyday life, from household products to outdoor sources such as gasoline stations, dry cleaners, or commercial and industrial facilities.

Under a New York State permit, and like many manufacturing facilities, the Amphenol plant releases TCE through its emission stack.

Other factors affecting indoor air may be tobacco smoke, radon and cooking odors, as well as renovation and redecorating products, such as wallpaper, furniture and cabinetry, carpet, paints, varnishes, particle board, wood finishes, caulking and adhesives. Interior

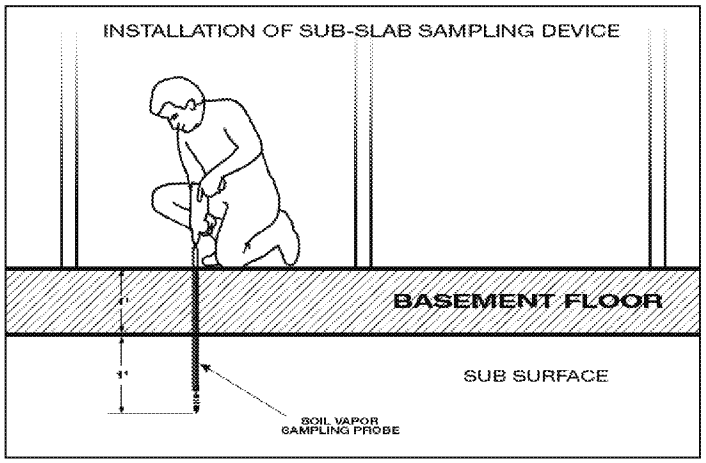
products in the home have the potential to impact indoor air because they emit VOCs into the air. The quality of indoor air is also affected by cleaning materials, building materials, heat and air conditioning ducts, pets, activities in the building and home furnishings.

The presence of TCE and PCE in soil vapor and ground water in the area near the Amphenol plant indicates that these contaminants could affect indoor air quality in structures over the affected area.

BELOW FOUNDATION (SUB-SLAB) SAMPLING

At recommended properties, and only with the property owner's permission, soil vapor samples are taken from beneath the foundation slab, to see if vapors containing VOCs are present at levels that exceed DOH and DEC approved levels for this project.

Sub-slab sampling consists of installing soil vapor collection probes in the ground beneath basement floors. A technician drills a small hole through the basement floor, inserts a probe into the floor (see illustration below) and attaches a canister to the probe. The canister and the probe are removed approximately 24 hours after installation. Vapors collected in the canister are analyzed to determine if additional actions are necessary. The basement floor is then restored and permanently sealed.



If results from this testing indicate that TCE vapors are present at 5 micro grams per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$) or greater, Amphenol will install, with the permission of the property owner, a vapor mitigation system to prevent soil vapors from entering the structure.

Sub-slab sampling procedures are the same for properties with foundations at or below the ground level. If a basement has an earthen floor, a specially designed probe device is inserted into the ground. A 2' X 2' square sheet of plastic then covers the area and the canister is attached to the probe through the plastic.

MITIGATION: ADDRESSING POTENTIAL EFFECTS ON INDOOR AIR

If below foundation sampling indicates that indoor air may be affected by sub-slab conditions, Amphenol will complete mitigation actions to address the conditions at no cost to the owner and with the owner's full participation.

If necessary, potential entry points, such as cracks or holes in the foundation, will be sealed. In addition, a sub-slab depressurization system or "SSD" will be installed. An SSD system uses a fan-powered vent and piping to draw vapors from the soil beneath the building's slab and discharge them outside of the property, similar to a radon mitigation system. This results in lower sub-slab air pressure relative to indoor air pressure, which prevents the entrance of sub-slab vapors into the building.

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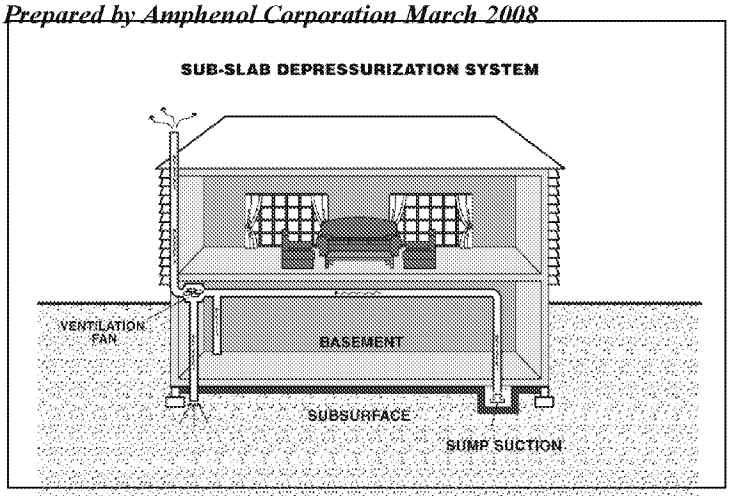

We will consult with the property owner and assist with the installation of each SSD system. Once a system is installed, Amphenol will confirm the system's effectiveness, and do any routine and preventative maintenance to ensure proper equipment operation.

ABOUT TRICHLOROETHYLENE (TCE)

Trichloroethylene (TCE), which is used at the Amphenol facility, is a colorless organic liquid used mainly as a solvent to remove grease from fabricated metal parts or textiles, but it is also an ingredient found in adhesives, paint removers and spot removers. It evaporates quickly, so it can also be found as a vapor in the air.

TCE does not occur naturally in the environment, but it has been found in underground water sources and many surface waters as a result of the manufacture, use and disposal of the chemical.

Drinking or breathing high levels of TCE may cause nervous system effects, liver and lung damage, abnormal heartbeat or other serious health effects.

ABOUT PERCHLOROETHYLENE (PCE)

Perchloroethylene (PCE) is the main solvent used in the dry-cleaning process. It is also used in metal degreasing and during the production of fluorocarbons (commonly known as freons). It is used in some adhesives, aerosols, paints and coatings. The most common effects of overexposure to PCE are irritation of the eyes, nose, throat or skin, and effects on the nervous system similar to the effects of alcohol.

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

An information repository containing the sampling work plan, communications materials, public documents and DOH's draft "Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York" is available at the Sidney Memorial Public Library.

More information about TCE, PCE and other VOCs is available at the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry website ([HYPERLINK "http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov"]), or call 1-888-422-8737.

CONTACTS:
Sidney Ground Water Monitoring Information Line: 1-607-563-5700

New York State Department of Health
Tamara Girard: 1-800-458-1158 ext. 27860

New York State Department of Health's "Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York":
[HYPERLINK
"http://www.health.state.ny.us/nysdoh/gas/svi_guidance"]

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Allan Geisendorfer: 1-518-357-2375

For general health and safety information visit:
Occupational Safety & Health Administration: [HYPERLINK "http://www.osha.gov"]